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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT INDUSTRY, AS OF MAY 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

Kolkhozes of the USSR exceeded the 1946 - 1950 Five-Year Plan for increasing the number of livestock and fowl. The 1950 increases in livestock over 1940 were as follows: cattle 40 percent, sheep and goats 63 percent, hogs 49 percent, and fowl two times.(1)

Ukrainian SSR

Two new breeds of livestock have been developed at the Scientific Research Institute for Hybridization and Acclimatization of Animals imeni Academician M. F. Ivanov, located at Askaniya-Nova, Kherson Oblast. The breeds are Ukrainian White Steppe swine and Askaniyskiy Thin-Wool Merino sheep. The latter produces 15 percent more prime-quality wool per year than other breeds. The sheep weigh from 130 to 140 kilograms, or almost twice as much as the common breed. The institute's Sheep-Raising Division has developed a fertile karakul sheep.(2)

Moldavian SSR

In 1946, Moldavian SSR kolkhozes had an average of 55 head of cattle; in 1950, this number had increased to 140. In 1946 each kolkhoz had 17 hogs; in 1950, 87.

The following percentages show increases in cattle in the Moldavian SSR from 1940 to 1950: cattle 40 percent, sheep and goats 63 percent, hogs 49 percent, and fowl two times.(3)

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The number of livestock on kolkhozes of the republic rose as follows during 1950: cattle 85 percent, sheep 79 percent, hogs 78 percent, and fowl 170 percent.(4) Pledged 1951 livestock productivity for the Moldavian SSR is as follows: (5)

Rayon	Colts per 100 Mares	Calves per 100 Cows	Suckling Pigs per 100 Brood Sows	Lambs per 100 Sheep
Chadyr-Lungskiy	80	95	1,600	120
Tiraspol'skiy	65	96	1,600	110
Grigoriopol'skiy	60	90	1,600	115
Brichanskiy	70	95	1,500	188
Tarakliyskiy	75	95	1,500	188
Leovskiy	70	95	1,500	115
Droklievskiy	65	95	1,500	115
Moldavian SSR (average)	55	85	1,400	103

Georgian SSR

Artels of Dushetskiy, Kazbekskiy, and Tianetskiy rayons of Georgian SSR have built shelters for 200,000 sheep and 100,000 lambs.(6)

Armenian SSR

Livestock farmers of the republic have pledged:

1. To exceed the 1951 plan for livestock increases.
2. To fulfill all 1951 livestock quotas by 7 November.
3. To raise the number of artificial-insemination stations to 110, and to inseminate in them no less than 35 percent of all cows; to raise the number of artificial-insemination stations for sheep to 350, and to inseminate in them no less than 85 percent of all sheep.(7)

Azerbaijani SSR

Meat supplies are lagging because improper methods are being taken to feed and pasture livestock (which is brought to market unfattened) in the following rayons of Azerbaijan SSR: Shaumyanovskiy, Khizinskiy, Kel'badzharskiy, Vartashenskiy, Dzhebrail'skiy, Zakatal'skiy, Yarymliński, Lachinskiy, Karyaginskiy, Kazakhskiy, Kubatliński, Kusarskiy, Kutkashenskiy, and Shamkhorskiy.

Artificial insemination of cows is being carried on poorly. In Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast only five of eight planned artificial-insemination stations are functioning; instead of a planned 1,700 cows, only 179 cows had been inseminated by May 1951. Only two of three planned artificial-insemination stations are functioning in Tazviskiy Rayon, and only one of two planned stations is functioning in Kedabekskiy Rayon. Artificial insemination has not begun in Shamkhorskiy, Ismailinskiy, and

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Nizhnevolzhskiy Rayon. Construction of artificial-insemination stations is proceeding unsatisfactorily in the following rayons: Imishlinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Agdzhebedinskiy, Karyaginskiy, Dzhebrail'skiy, Zangelanskiy, and Agdamskiy. (8)

In comparison with 1949, livestock increases in Astrakhan-Bazarskiy Rayon during 1950 were as follows: cattle 43 percent, including cows and oxen 25 percent, hogs 307 percent, and horses 22 percent. (9)

RSFSR

The number of livestock in Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, increased as follows during 1946 - 1950: cattle, sheep, and horses 1.5 times, hogs three times, and fowl almost five times. In 1950, kolkhozes of the rayon gave Moscow 100 tons more meat (mainly pork) than in 1949. During the last 2 years, 70 standard livestock shelters were built with a capacity of 3,360 head of livestock and 7,200 fowl. Ten water pipes and hundreds of automatic milking machines have been installed. There are 20 kolkhozes in the rayon. (10)

Kazakh SSR

The 3-year plan for increase of breeding cattle in the Kazakh SSR is proceeding unsatisfactorily. The main reason for nonfulfillment of the 1950 plan was the drying up of the cows' milk. (11)

Uzbek SSR

Sovkhozes in Kashka-Tariya Oblast fulfilled the breeding plan for karakul sheep by 105 percent, or 2,000 head. (12)

Turkmen SSR

In Kaakhlinskiy Rayon more than 36 percent of each herd consists of cows; total cattle there increased 23.5 percent in 1950. However, in Tashauzskiy Rayon only 17 percent of each herd consisted of cows, and cattle increased only one percent there during 1950. Chardzhouskiy Rayon showed no increase in sheep during 1950. Great losses in livestock production are accounted for by the drying up of the females' milk. In 1950, only 59 calves per 100 cows were produced in Kaganovichskiy Rayon. In Sakar-Chaginskiy Rayon 104 lambs were produced per 100 ewes, and in Sakarskiy Rayon 81 per 100.

During the first 4 months of 1951, 8.2 percent of the newborn calves perished in Sakarskiy Rayon (13).

The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Turkmen SSR has announced that refrigeration plants will be put into operation in Krasnovodsk, Nebit-Dag, and Ashkhabad in June 1951, and in Mary and Chardzhou in August 1951. (14)

A decree of the Ashkhabad City Soviet dated 23 May 1951 provides that:

1. All organizations or private persons having cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs must present them at the city veterinary hospital to be checked for brucellosis and tuberculosis. Livestock will be brought to the veterinary from 25 May to 25 June 1951 at 0900 every day except Sunday. Each animal will receive an inspection certificate.

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2. The city sanitation inspection office will require presentation of inspection certificates by those selling milk and milk products.

3. All places selling milk and milk products will be inspected.

4. All infected animals will be slaughtered.

5. Bryanza (sheep-milk cheese) will be sold only with approval of the milk-control station.

6. The city sanitation station will check milk for brucellosis during the spring lambing season.

7. The meat-control station will intensify control over meat appearing on the market.

8. Those violating this decree will be liable to fines up to 100 rubles or corrective labor up to 30 days.

9. The Ashkhabad Veterinary Sanitation Medical Inspection Office, the management of the city's markets, organs of the militia, and house committees will see that this decree is observed. The decree covers the entire city of Ashkhabad for one year beginning 23 May 1951.(15)

Tadzhik SSR

Kolkhozes of Ashtskiy Rayon, Tadzhik SSR, have fulfilled the 1951 plan for karakul sheep. The number of karakul sheep has almost doubled over 1950.(16)

Kirgiz SSR

By 10 May 1951 the half-year plan was fulfilled only 40 percent for meat.

Kirgiz SSR kolkhozes and sovkhoses fulfilled quotas of the 1949 and 1950 plans for raising the number of livestock and surpassed the prewar level.

Last year, the republic lost 17,000 foals, 19,000 calves, and 182,000 lambs and kids due to the females' milk drying up.(17)

There are more than 200,000 sheep in Kirgiz SSR. From 1940 to 1950 more than 37,000 rams were sold to kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Tyan'-Shan Oblast has about 6,000 sheep.(18)

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